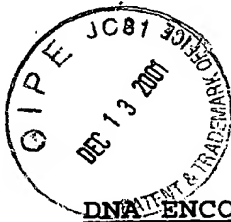


## **EXHIBIT B**



Dkt. 54002-D/JPW/JHB

DNA ENCODING A GABA<sub>B</sub>2 POLYPEPTIDE AND USES THEREOF

5 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

This application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Serial No. 09/ , filed November 4, 1998 which is a continuation-in-part of PCT International Application  
10 No. PCT/US98/22033, filed October 16, 1998 which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Serial No. 09/141,760, filed August 27, 1998, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Serial No. 08/953,277, filed October 17, 1997, the contents of which are hereby incorporated by  
15 reference into the subject application.

Throughout this application, various references are referred to within parentheses. Disclosures of these publications in their entireties are hereby  
20 incorporated by reference into this application to more fully describe the state of the art to which this invention pertains. Full bibliographic citation for these references may be found at the end of this application, preceding the sequence listing and the  
25 claims.

Gamma amino butyric acid (GABA) is the major inhibitory neurotransmitter in the nervous system. Three families of receptors for this neurotransmitter, GABA<sub>A</sub>, GABA<sub>B</sub>,  
30 and GABA<sub>C</sub>, have been defined pharmacologically and genetically. GABA<sub>B</sub> receptors were initially discriminated by their sensitivity to the drug baclofen (Bowery, 1993). This and their dependency on G-proteins for effector coupling distinguishes them from  
35 the ion channel-forming GABA<sub>A</sub> and GABA<sub>C</sub> receptors. Principle molecular targets of GABA<sub>B</sub> receptor activation are Ca<sup>++</sup> and K<sup>+</sup> channels whose gating is directly modulated by the liberation of G-protein that follows the binding of the neurotransmitter to its receptor  
40 (Misgeld et al. 1995; Krapivinsky et al., 1995a). In